The Spectroscopic Analysis of Impurities in High-purity Sulfur

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\$/032/60/026/012/012/036 B020/B056

electrode had the shape of a truncated cone. The electrode spacing was 3 mm. 5% of NaCl was added to all standards and samples. The effect produced by NaCl on the intensity of the spectral lines of the elements determined may be seen from the data given in Table 1. The method is based upon the use of three standards. As inner standard in the determination of Al, Ni, Co, Cu, and Ag, a closed background was used. Iron is determined on the basis of the "absolute" blackenings of the analytical bands. The analytical bands and the range of the determined concentrations are given in Table 2. The mean square error of the single determination of various elements is 9-18%, in the case of nickel and cobalt at concentrations of below 0.001% 30-35%. In the determination of Cu, Ag, In, Ga, Ni, and Co with previous concentration of the sample, a mixture of spectrally pure silicon dioxide (80%) and NaCl (20%) was used as collector. 12 mg weighed portion of the collector is mixed for 20 minutes in a quartz mortar with 600 mg of the analyzed sample, after which the sulfur is burned. For the purpose of removing the organic substances, the residue is heated for 30 minutes to 500 in the muffle furnace. When concentrating the impurities it was found by spectroscopy that they do not go over into

Card 2/4

The Spectroscopic Analysis of Impurities in High-purity Sulfur

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S/032/60/026/012/012/036 B020/B056

the collector quantitatively. The standards were prepared in the same manner as in the preceding case. All impurities, with the exception of Ga, were introduced in form of sulfides, Ga as sulfate. The sulfur used as a basic material contained no Ag, In, Ga, Ni, and Co. Its copper content was determined by means of the successive approximation technique. The analysis was carried out according to a calibration diagram, which had been recorded in the coordinates [AS; log C]. In Table 3, the analytical lines and the ranges of the determination concentration of the elements investigated were enumerated according to the second method. In the second column of the table, also the transmissivity of the various spectral regions is given. The mean square error of a single determination is for Cu 30%, for Ag 11%, indium 12%, Ga 23%, nickel 28%, and Co 24%. The analysis conditions mentioned also permit the determination of lead and tin with an accuracy of 3·10<sup>-5</sup>% and of magnesium with an accuracy of 1·10<sup>-5</sup>%. There are 3 tables and 3 Soviet references.

Card 3/4

### CIA-RDP86-00513R000101410003-1 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

The Spectroscopic Analysis of Impurities in High-purity Sulfur

S/032/60/026/012/012/036 B020/B056

ASSOCIATION:

Leningradskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-vatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov

(Leningrad Laboratory of the All-Union Scientific Research

Institute of Chemical Reagents)

Card 4/4

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	ACCESSION NR: AP4041833	5/0054/64/000/002/0130/0132	
4.	Auguor: Andreyeva, I. Yu., Y	(efremov, G. V.	. 4.
الا المعملون	chamical prop	perties of boron phosphide	
:	SOURCE: Leningrad. Universi	itet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i mineri	
	TOPIC TAGS: boron, boron phophide solubility, boron phosphide	osphide, boron phosphide property, boron phosphide oxidation, boron phosphide le stability	
	dizing media, oxygen, harding media, oxygen, harding media, oxygen, harding is necessary at 102—288C is harding media, at 100m temper	chavior of boron phosphide in acids, oxi- gen, and chlorine has shown that its, highly dependent upon the grain size: hide is much more chemically stable than, hide it does not react with acids at highly dependent upon the grain acids at highly dependent upon the grain size: hide is much more chemically stable than, hide is much more chemically stable than than the more chemically stable than the more che	
	boron phosphide dissolves at the latter begins to oxidize 740-750C. At 800C, boron	rature it does not react with a return it does not react with a liquid oxidizing media, coarse-grained it a much lower rate than fine-grained a much lower rate than fine-grained at a six at 550-560C, the former at phosphide, regardless of grain sixe, transphosphide, regardless of grain sixe,	
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			PROTEST CONTRACTOR

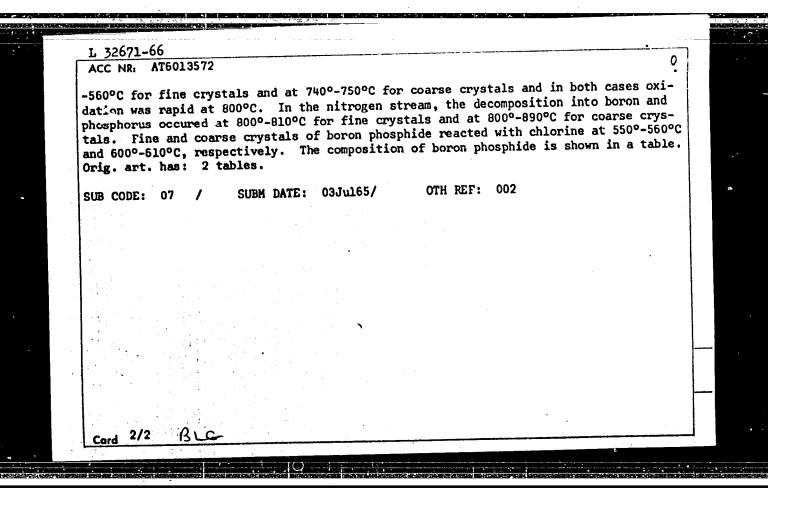
8/0054/64/000/002/0132/0134 ACCESSION NRI AP4041840 AUTHOR: Andreyeva, I. Yu.; Yefremov, G. V. Determination of boron-phosphide chemical composition SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitat. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 2, 1964, 132-134 TOPIC TAGS: boron phosphide, boron phosphide chemical composition, chemical composition determination, boron phosphide analysis, chemical adalysis ABSTRACT: The following method for the chemical analysis of boron phosphide has been suggested. The boron phosphide is chlorinated at 560C (fine grained) or 610C (coarse grained) and the boron and phosphor chlorides obtained are absorbed in water. The remainder, consisting of BPO4, is converted into soluble form by fusing it with a mixture of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and NaNO<sub>3</sub>. The boron and phosphorus in the obtained solutions are then determined by convertional methods. The boron and

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101410003-1"

phosphorus contents in coarse-grained boron phosphide determined by

Card 1/2

£ <del>32671-66</del> EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ATI JD/JG/GD ACC NR: AT6013572 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0429/0432 (A)47 AUTHOR: Yefremov, G. V.; Andreyeva, I. Yu. BHI ORG: Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) TITLE: About some chemical properties and determination of composition of the boron phosphide SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Vysokotemperaturnyye neorganicheskiye soyedineniya (High temperature inorganic compounds). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 429-432 TOPIC TAGS: boron compound, solubility, phosphide, phosphorus, CHEMICAL STA GILLTY. OXIDATION, CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION ABSTRACT: Solubility in HNO3, H2SO4, HC1, B2 saturated KBr, NaOH, H2C2O4, H4C4H4O6, H<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and mixtures thereof in various concentrations was studied for fine and coarse boron phosphide rystals. Oxidation and decomposition in both nitrogen and chlorine streams was investigated at 500°-800°C. It was found that the chemical stability of boron phosphide depends upon crystal size. Accordingly, course boron phosphide crystals were found to be insoluble in either of the individual solvents or mixtures thereof while fine crystals were, generally, partially soluble in those solvents. In air or oxygen stream, boron phosphide oxidized to BPO4. The oxidation occured at 5500-Card 1/2



L 41819-65 EWP(e)/LWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) ACCESSION NR: AP5011048 IJP(o) JD UR/0075/65/020/004/0448/0451 AUTHOR: Andreyevs, I. Yu.; Kler, M. M. (Deceased) TITLE: Spectroscopic determination of impurities in boron phosphids SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 4, 1965, 448-451 TOPIC TAGS: boron phosphide, compound semiconductor, spectroscopic analysis, impurity determination, nonvolatile impurity, volatile impurity ABSTRACT: Two spectroscopic techniques have been developed for determining 25 elements in pure boron phosphide, which is a new promising semiconductor material. Both techniques have the purpose of increasing the sensitivity of determinations. Following a direct technique, this purpose was achieved for all impurities except zinc, cadmium, and mercury by adding a sodium chloride carrier to the sample. The impurities were determined directly by conventional emission spacetroscopy using alternating currect arc excitation and an ISP-22 spectrograph with photographic recording. Zinc, cadmium, and mercury were determined in the same way but without sodium chloride addition.  $Cord_J/3$ 

L 41819-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5011048	0
The evaluation of the impurity content was made by the method of approximate quantitative enalysis developed by M. M. Kler. Sensitivity of determinations was in the 1 x 10 <sup>-2</sup> —1 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> % range and the average relative error was 9—25%. The indirect technique was applied only to determination of the volatile impurities (?h, Sn, Bi, In, Ga, Ge, Tl, and Sb). These impurities were concentrated by volatilization in the presence of sodium chloride and condensation on a carbon rod collector, which was subsequently used as one of the arc electrodes. Simultaneously, the main components of boron phosphide were converted to nonvolatile products by heating the sample in a small carbon beaker at 1600C. After condensation of the volatile impurities, a spectroscopic procedure was used similar to the direct method. The spectra of the condensed impurities were produced on an ISP-28 spectro-	
graph. Sensitivity of dets minations of the volatile impurities was in the 1 x 10 3 = 3 x 10 5 range, i.e., was increased by one order of magnitude in comparison with direct determination. Orig. art. has:  2 figures and 3 tables.  [JK]  Carc2/3	

L 41819-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5011			<u>.</u>	/	
ASSOCIATION: Lening: Zhdanova (Leningrad S	ENCL: 00	SUB C	ODE : ic, GC		
NO REPSOVI 004	OTHER:		RESS1_323		
Card 3/3					

ZINGER, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEVA, K., insh.

Testing of low heat-potential, steam-jet refrigerating machine. Khol. tekh. 37 no. 6:12-15 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut im. F.E.Dzerzhinskogo. (Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

ANDREYEVA, K.K., MALYSHEVA, A.Ye., REPIN, G.N. (Moskva).

Prolonged action of cold during work in closed building.
Gig.truda i prof. Eav. 2 no.5:25-30 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniya AMN SSSR. (COLD\_PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

### ANDREYEVA, K.K.

Hygienic evaluation of a radiant heating system for working areas Hygienic evaluation of a radiant nearing system in cold environments. Gig. i san. 26 no.2:28-33 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(RADIANT HEATING)

(COLD STORAGE—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

# GESELEVICH, A.M., professor; ANDREYEVA, K.M. Transsternal surgical approaches to the organs of anterior mediastinum; anatomical and surgical examination [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 33 no.4:9-20 Ap '57. (MERA 10:7) 1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institute eksperimental'noy khirurgichaskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir. M.G.Anan'yev) Ministeratva sdravookhraneniya SSSR. (THORAX, surg. trans-sternal approaches, review)

96-4-1/24 ANDREYEVA,

Sokolov, Ye. Ya. (Dr. Tech.Sc.), Rubinshteyn, Ya. M. (Dr. Tech.Sc.), Zinger, N.J. (Cand.Tech.Sc.), Bunin, V.S. (Engineer) and Andreyeva, K. S. (Engineer). AUTHORS:

The Selection of a High Power Turbine for District Heating Plants (Vybor tipa teplorikationnoy turbing polishoy moshchnosti) TITLE:

To.4, pp 5-11 (USSR)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, ABSTRACT: Heat-supply turbines produced for steam conditions of 90 atms and 500°C, comprise types BT-25, with controlled

district-heating pass-out at a pressure of 1.2-2.5 atms, and Bn T-50, with two regulated steam pass-outs at pressures of 1.2-2.5 and 13+3 atms. Their performance does not satisfy modern requirements for district-heating of large towns, either in respect of unit output or pass-out steam conditions. It is important to increase the efficiency of heat and electric power stations; the prime need in these systems is to increase the amount of electric power generated. District-heating turbines should be 50 and 100 MW, with initial steam conditions of 130 atms and 565 C, as now used for condensing sets. Many investigators have shown that electrical output can

be raised by adopting multi-stage heating of system-water instead of using only the pressure of 1.2 atms.

Card 1/7

The Selection of a High Power District Heating Plants. 96-4-1/24

possible, the lower limit of steam pressure in the passout should be 0.5 atms. The pressure of the lower passout may be constant under all conditions, except nearly pure condensing conditions, or may be increased to 0.8-0.9 atms as suggested by B. V. Rudomino. It would be also advisable to provide for utilisation in the winter period of the ventilating flow of steam to the condenser. This steam can be used to heat make-up water in open heatsupply systems or to heat returned water in closed systems. Possible types of turbine are discussed. The present practice of having comparatively high reduction factors in urban district-heating stations gives a very high heat-loading on pass-out turbines and a very high steady electrical load throughout almost the entire heating season. Therefore, later stages of system-water heating could be supplied with steam from unregulated tappings. When the district-heating station is located out of town, the pressure level in the outermost unregulated tapping in the water system could be limited to about 4 atms. When the station is a considerable distance from the centre of the thermal load, a pressure of the order of 14-16 atms may be advisable in the last unregulated

Card 2/7

The Selection of a High Power District Heating Plants. 96-4-1/24

The use of reheat in heattapping on the run of water. supply stations gives less economy than it does in Nevertheless, reheat is ordinary condensing stations. advantageous in turbines with pass-outs at 0.5, 1.5 and 4 atms; it is inadvisable for turbines with pass-out pressures greater than 0.5-2-6-16 atms. manufacture of two types of 50 and 100 MW heat-supply turbines is recommended. One is a turbine with initial steam conditions of 130 atms, 565°C, with reheat only on the 100 MW size; the lower limit of pass-out pressure should be 0.5 atms, with unregulated district-heating pass-outs of 1.5 and 4 atms. This turbine is denoted The second type of turbine has the same ∩ BT<sub>0.5-4</sub>• initial steam conditions without reheat and the same lower limit of pass-out pressure of 0.5 atms but with unregulated pass-outs for district heating at 2.0, 6.0 and 16.0 atms. This turbine will be denoted TBT0.5-16. To evaluate these two types, calculations were made of steam flows from the pass-outs and of steam flows in the turbine sections; also of live steam consumption Card 3/7 for various ambient temperatures, temperature curves and

Turbine for The Selection of a High Power District Heating Plants. 96-4-1/24

systems of heat supply, etc. In comparing different types of turbine it was assumed that they supplied a region of the same calculated thermal loading. Since the turbine is designed for conditions in which the flow of steam to the condenser is a minimum, the requisite turbine power will vary for different systems of heat supply and temperature gradients, and in no case does it correspond to the standard output of turbo-generator. In comparing efficiencies of different types of turbine this is unavoidable and immaterial. The standard thermal loading of the district was taken as 400 M kcal/hr, of which half is provided for by pass-out steam; a boiler house provides The turbine for the remainder and for peak loads. designs were carried out for the thermal circuits shown in Figs. 1 and 2. For both turbines the feed water was assumed to be heated to a temperature of 232°C. The steam pressures in the low-pressure regenerative tappings corresponded to those for district-heating schemes. The efficiencies of the turbines were calculated in a way very similar to that formalised by the firm of General

Card 4/7 Electric in 1952. For turbine type \$\int\_{\text{BT}\_{0.5}} - 16\$, the

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The Selection of a High Power District Heating Plants. 96-4-1/24

only case considered was that of stations outside towns, which requires that the system water be heated to 180°C. For turbine | BT<sub>0.5-4</sub> the case considered was that of a series circuit comprising the peak boiler-house, the district-heating heaters and a station alternatively in or out of town. Temperature and water-flow graphs for the closed systems are given in Figs. 3 and 4 for both types of turbine. To compare these variants in respect of fuel consumption, the electrical outputs were equated in all cases to 135 MW. The respective fuel consumptions, obtained with identical thermal and electrical loadings, are given in Table 1, which shows that the use of turbine N BTO.5 - 4 instead of turbine NBTO.5 - 16 Sives a fuel economy of about 5%. For turbine  $\Pi \to 0.5 - 4$  the fuel consumption is about 1% less when the system water temperature is 150°C than when it is 180°C. The comparison also shows that for the same thermal and electrical loads turbine  $\prod \mathrm{BT}_{0.5-h}$  has 7% less fuel consumption than turbine B $\eta$   $\check{\mathtt{T}}$ -50-3 . A technical and economic comparison is then made between the different types of heat-supply turbine. The pros and cons of using the two kinds of Card 5/7 turbines in an out-of-town station are discussed at some

Turbine for
The Selection of a High Power District Harding Plants. 96-4-1/24

length. The advisability or installing one or the other depends on the anortisation time of the additional cost of the more expensive turbine, and a formula is given to determine this time. The main calculations were made for a district with a maximum thermal loading of 400 M heal/hr, and ambient air temperatures of -36, -30 and -22°C. Table 2 gives annual fuel economy figures for various climatic regions and various heat-supply systems resulting from the installation of a turbine type 11BT0.5 - 4 with the given thermal and electrical loads. The table shows that this turbine saves more fuel than turbine type Π BT<sub>0.5</sub> - 16. Calculations are also made for the open circuit system of heat-supply. The case of an out-of-town station and a peak boiler house in the town is considered. Calculations were made of the extra initial costs of the heating system with series connection of the power station and peak boiler house as compared with parallel connection. The results are given in Table 3. Graphs of the amortisation time of the initial costs against the radius of service of the thermal circuit are given in Fig. 5 and Card 6/7 relate to the climatic conditions of Moscow, with turbines

The Selection of a High Power District Heating Plants, 96-4-1/24

NBT<sub>0.5-4</sub> and NBT<sub>0.5-16</sub>. Similar figures were a found for other climatic conditions. As the ambient Similar figures were also temperature gets lower and the number of hours of utilisation of the installed thermal capacity of the station increases, the amortisation time of the additional capital expenditure decreases slightly. Only two factors have a major influence on the choice of type of turbine; the initial outlay and the fuel consumption. The use of turbine type \$\int\_{0.5}^{\text{BT}}\$ o.5 - 4 instead of \$\pi^{\text{BT}}\$ o.5 - 16 gives about 5% overall fuel economy but greater capital cost. Assuming the climatic conditions of Moscow, and amortisation over five years, the field of application of turbine type DBT 0.5 - 4 is indicated in Table 4 for several sizes of heating system. In most cases turbine DBT 0.5 - 4 is more suitable and therefore recommended for development

Card 7/7 in outputs of 50 or 100 MW.

There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 2 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute. (Vsesoyuznyy Teplotekhnicheskiy Institut).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

ANDREYEVA, K. S.

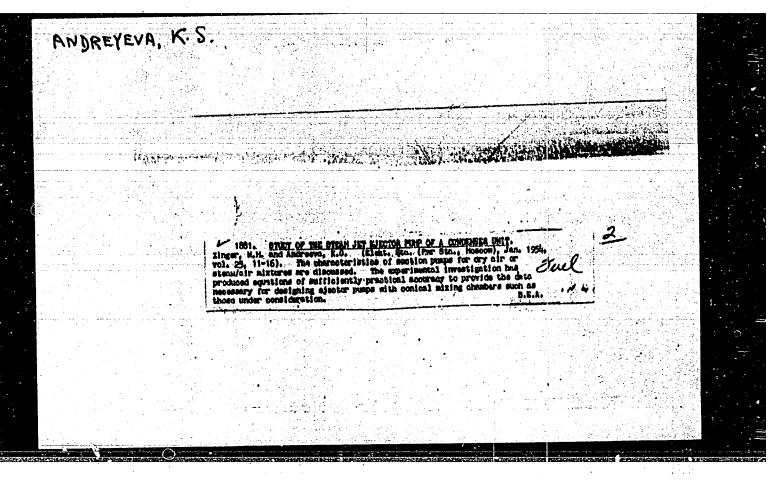
USSR/Engineering - Heat, Equipment, Design Apr 52

"Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of Gas Jet Ejectors," Prof Ye. Ya. Sokolov, Dr Tech Sci, K.S. Andreyeva, Engr, Lab of Heating

"Iz v-s Teplotekh Inst" No 4, pp 14-17

Discusses method for calcg air ejectors with high expansion of working medium and low compression ratio of mixt, not over 1.1-1.2, and compares results of theoretical calcn with exptl characteristics, substantiating eq developed for characteristic of gas jet ejectors.

216T46



ANDREYEVA, K.S.

AID P - 2550

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 2/13

Authors : Zinger, N. M., Kand. Tech. Sci., and Andreyeva, K. S., Eng.

Title : Tests with a three-effect flue-gas ejector

Periodical: Teploenergetika, 6, 9-15, Je 1955

Abstract : An analysis with equations of tests made with three-effect

flue-gas ejectors manufactured at the Leningrad Metallurgical Plant is given. The installation itself and the conditions in which the tests were made i.e., dry air ejection, steam and air mixture ejection, are described in detail,

with curves. Ten diagrams are attached. Seven Russian

references, 1949-1954.

Institution: All-Union Heat Engineering Institute

Submitted: No date

Andrewera, K. S.

AID P - 4086

Subject

: USSR/Power Eng.

Card 1/1

Pub. 110-a - 11/14

Author

: Andreyeva, K. S., Eng.

Title

Nomogram for computing the hydraulic resistance

of piping systems.

Periodical: Teploenergetika, 12, 50-51, D 1955

Abstract

The author deals with heat distributing networks and draws a nomogram of the conduit walls resistance,

depending upon the length, diameter and resistivity.

Institution: None

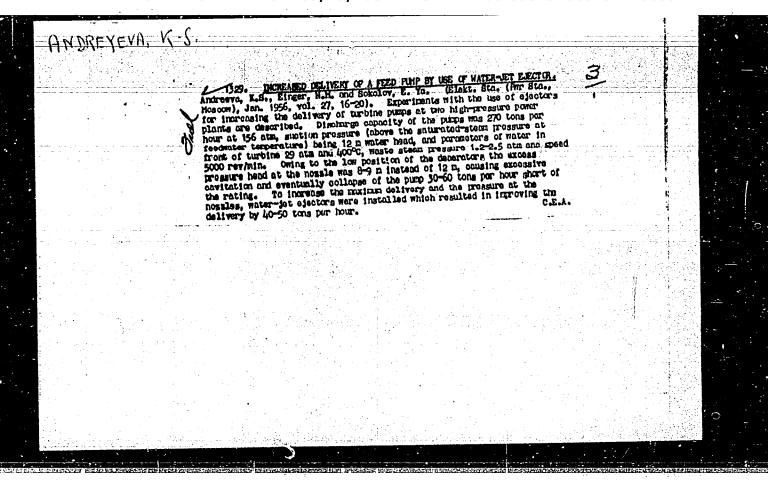
Submitted : No date

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101410003-1" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

ZINGER, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ANDRETEVA, K.S., inzhener.

Study of hydraulic conditions in a complex heating network by means of an electronic model. Teploenergetika 3 no.11:
45-51 N '56.

1. Vsesoyuznyy tepoltekhnicheskiy institut.
(Pipelines—Electromechanical analogies)
(Hecting from central stations)



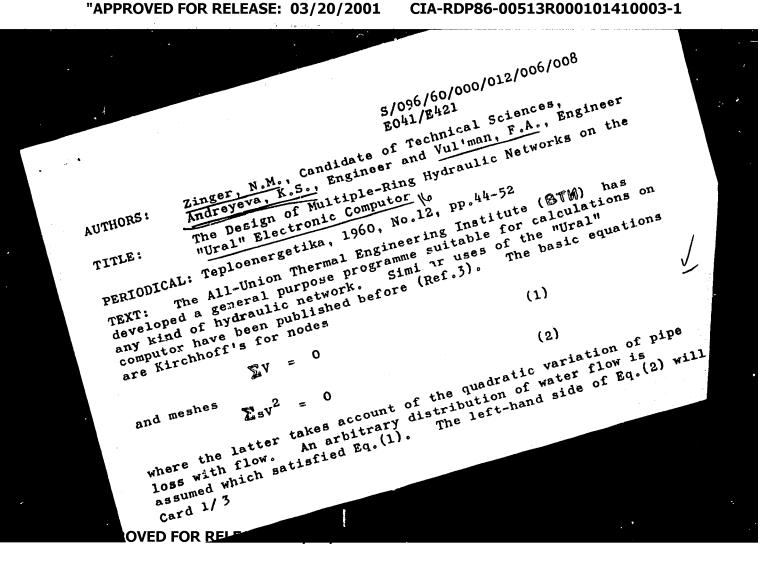
ZINGER, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEVA, K.S., inshener.

Testing vapor ejector refrigerating apparatus. Prom.energ. 12 no.10:9-12 0 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut imeni F.E.Dsershinskogo. (Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

ANDREYEV, H.S.; ANDREYEVA, K.S.

Seismic prospecting for bauxite deposits. Trudy VITR no.1:309-322 '58. (MIRA 12:1) (Prospecting-Geophysical methods) (Seismic waves)



### S/096/60/000/012/006/008 E041/E421

The Design of Multiple-Ring Hydraulic Networks on the "Ural" Electronic Computor

not then equal zero but will represent the non-viscous loss of pressure, This supplementary loss is redistributed and a further calculation made. The process is repeated until the value of the non-viscous loss does not change. Two common situations which give rise to distinctive sub-routines are shown in Fig.la (an isolated ring) and Fig.lb (two adjacent rings). The method has been applied to a distinct heating system in Moscow consisting of 9 rings (Fig.2). The maximum allowable non-viscous pressure loss is 500 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. In Fig.2a results are shown for a manual calculation by a skilled computer over a period of 15 hours. The upper figure quoted against each pipe is the initial assumption, the lower figure is the result after seven successive approximations. In Fig. 2b the respective figures apply to a machine calculation. Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating the steps in the successive approximation, There are ten such steps and these are described in the text. The corresponding programme schematic is in Fig. 4 and refers, of course, specifically to the "Ural" machine. Card 2/3

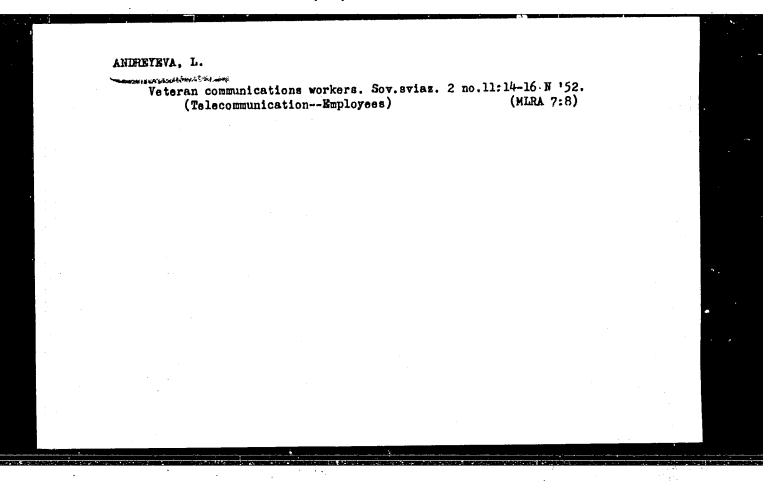
ZINGER, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANDREYEVA, K.S., inzh.

Study of the characteristics of power entrance to consumers with series connection of hot water supply heaters. Elek sta. 35 no.10:23-28 0'64. (MIRA 17:12)

TIMOFETEV, A., kand. sul'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ANDREYEVA, L., agronom

Using mixtures of herbicides and mineral fertilizers in controlling weads on millet fields. Nauka i pered. op v sel'khoz. 9 no.6:42 Je (MIRA 12:9)

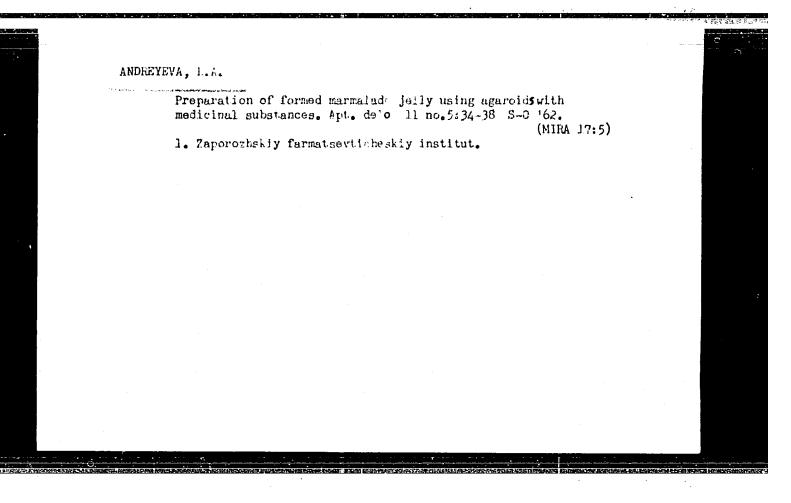
159. (Millet) (Weed control)



ZHINKIN, L.; ANDREYEVA, L.

Nuclear multiplication and DNA synthesis in the developmental process of somatic musculature. Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.1:185-188 Mr 163. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Y.A.Orlovym, (Cell nuclei) (Nucleic acids) (Muscle)



ACCESSION NR: AT4045607

\$/2563/64/000/239/0108/0120

AUTHOR: Batashev, K. P.; Andreyeva, L. A.; Afonina, L. G.

TITLE: Titanium-based insoluble anodes

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy Institut. Trudy\*, no. 239, 1964. Elektro-metallurgiya tsvetny\*kh metallov (Electrometallurgy of nonferrous metals), 108-120

TOPIC TAGS: electrometallurgy, electric refining, insoluble anode, titanium based anode, electrode stability, anode polarization, platinizing

ABSTRACT: Although attempts to substitute titanium, niobium and tantalum for platinum as the material of insoluble electrodes have failed because of anodic polarization with the formation of nonconductive oxide films, recent studies of the authors showed that titanium can be used effectively as the base of platinum-coated electrodes proved that the platinum coating is porous and that there is adequate titanium - platinum electrical contact. As a result of thorough studies of electrovacuum, electrospark and electrolytic platinizing, the authors developed a process for producing quality platinum coatings in which titanium, pretreated with hot 65%2H2SO4 to obtain firm coating adhesion, is platinized at 60-85C and 0.5-1.0 a/dm in a solution of 8 g metallic Pt, 30-35 g (NH4)2HPO4·12 H2O and 225-250 g Na2HPO4·12 H2O per

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4045607

liter. Adequate electrode stability was indicated by a platinum loss of 1.70-4.38 g (retrievable) per ton of chlorine obtained in the protracted electrolysis of cobalt chloride, sodium chloride and hydrochloric acid. Rhodium-coated (a) and palladium-coated (b) titanium anodes were also prepared (a) by electrolysis of a solution containing 2 g/liter Rh and 25-30 g/liter H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 55-60C with a yield of 50-70% of the theoretical, and (b) by electrolysis of a solution of PdCl<sub>2</sub> (30-40 g/liter Pd) in ammonia (3 g/liter NH<sub>3</sub>) or a solution containing 2.5-10 g PdCl<sub>2</sub>; 100 g Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·12H<sub>2</sub>O, 20 g (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> HPO<sub>4</sub>·12H<sub>2</sub>O, and 2.5 g of benzoic acid per liter. Testing of Batashev's titanium-graphite and titanium-carbon electrodes in the electrolysis of chloride solutions proved their superiority over pure graphite and carbon electrodes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

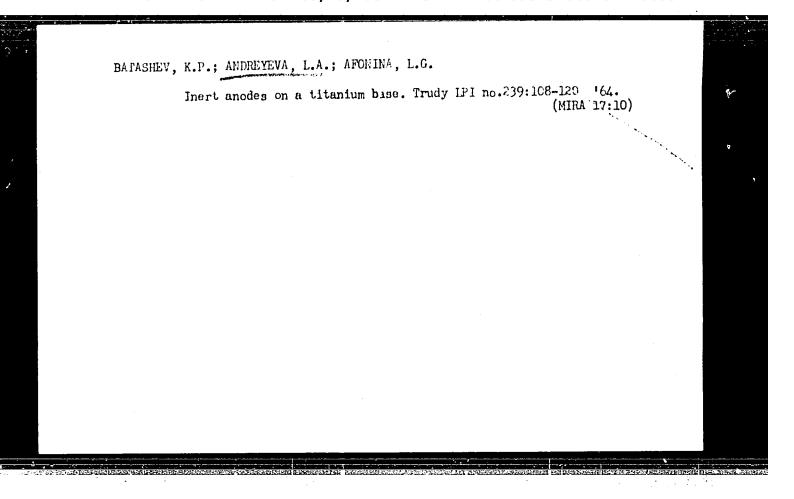
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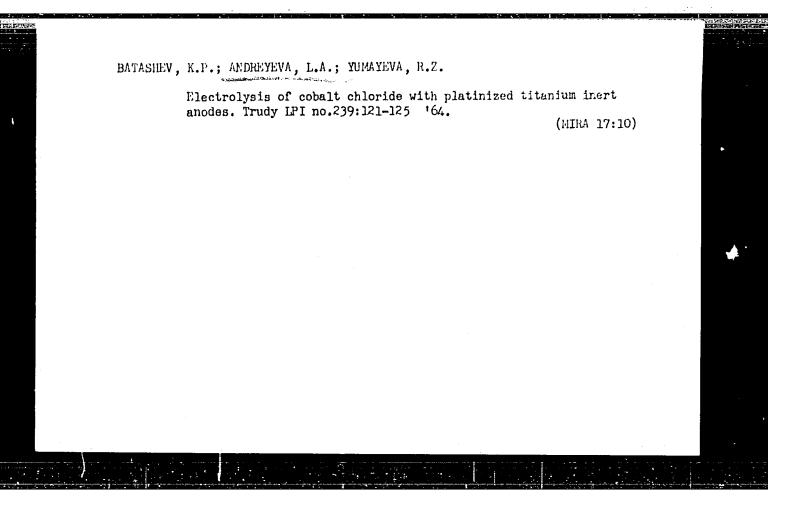
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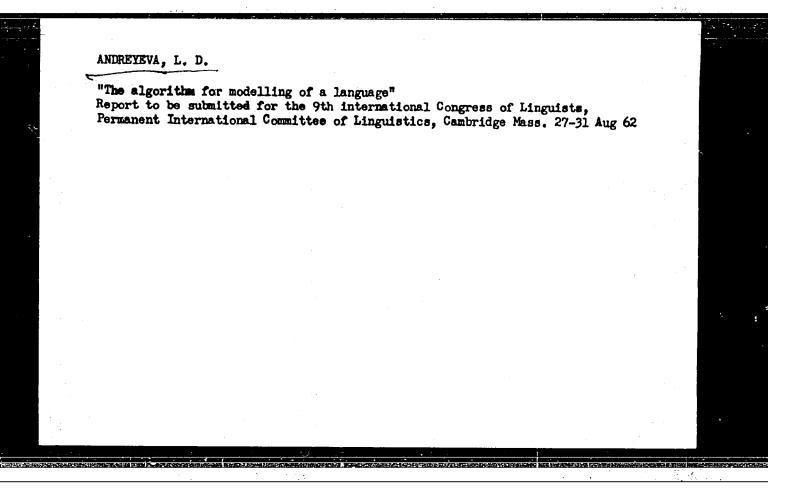
NO REF SOV: 016

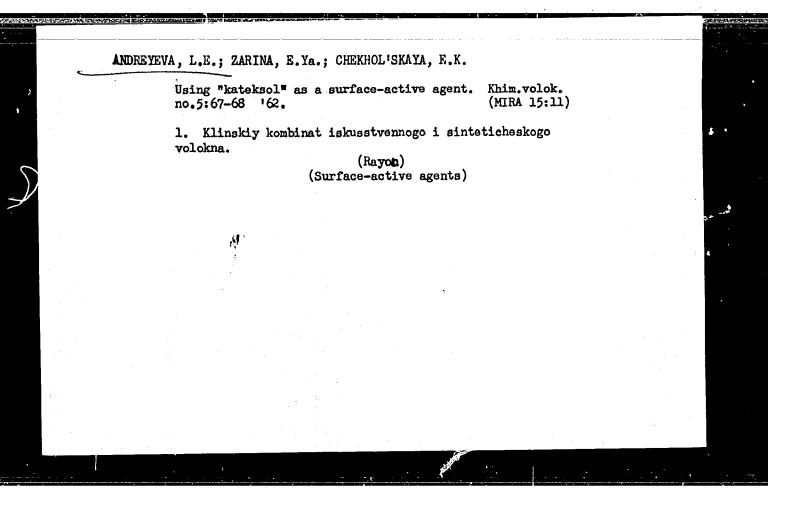
OTHER: 005

Card 2/2









5.3600

75701 SOV/80-32-10-50/51

AUTHORS:

Pigulevskiy, G. V., Kostenko, V. G., Andreyeva, L. F.

TITLE:

Brief Communications. Preparation of Discrete Linalyl

Chloride

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnov khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2367-

2370 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Linalool in reaction with PCl<sub>3</sub> gave a mixture of 40% linalyl chloride and 60% geraryl chloride. It is known that lithium aluminum hydride reacts with primary chlorides

but does not reduce the tertiary chlorides. Lithium aluminum hydride reacts completely at room temperature with geranyl chloride, forming dihydromyrcene. Linalyl chloride is not reduced in this reaction, and the obtained mixture of linalyl chloride and dihydromyrcene was separated by distillation. Hydrogenation of linalyl chloride and dihydromyrcene shows the presence of two double bonds in the

above compounds. This is proof that upon reduction of chloride with lithium aluminum hydride the double bonds do not reduce

Card 1/2

Brief Communications. Preparation of Discrete 75701 Linalyl Chloride 50V/80-32-10-50/51

and that the chloride does not contain an admixture of cyclic chlorides. In comparison with geranyl chloride, linalyl chloride has lower specific gravity and smaller refractive index and is optically active. There are 2 figures; 1 table; 7 references, 4 Soviet, 1 U.S., 1 German, 1 British. The U.S. and British references are: I. Frevet, G. Kon, J. Chem. Soc., 3131 (1950); E. Johnson, R. Bleizzard, H. Carhart, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 3664 (1948).

SUBMITTED:

December 20, 1958

Card 2/2

5.1190

77877 **30V/7**5-30-2-48**/**78

AUTHORS:

Gavrilov, B. G., Andreyeva, L. F.

TITLE:

Thermal Conversions of Isomeric Xylenes Over Clays

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimil, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp

59**3-**596 (USSR)

ASSTRACT:

This article deals with the study of thermo-eatalytic conversions of isomeric xylenes over clays. The experiments were conducted over activated clay (gumbrin) at 300° C and 30 atm. The heating time was 10 hr. Amounts of the reaction products were determined by means of infrared absorption spectra in the 700-800 cm<sup>-1</sup> range. Toluene and mesitylene were determined by specific weight, boiling temperature, and refraction coefficient. Results of the conventions are the confidence.

the conversions are: for o-xylene

Card 1/5

Thermal Conversions of Isomeric Xylenes Over Clays

77897 SOV/79-30-2-48/78

Table 1.

Key to Table 1: (1) fraction; (2) hydrocarbon; (3) yield, (in \$); (4) narrow fraction temperature (5) residue; (6) losses; (7) benzene; (8) toluene; (9) xylenes; (10) mesitylene.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	d₁»	n <sub>B</sub> <sup>20</sup>
79— 80° 107—110 130—150 63—164 (5)	(7) (8) (9) (10)	0.25 16.5 57.8 8.45 1.45 5.55	79,4° 108,4—109 135—145 163,6—163,9 —	0.8657 0.8663	1.5002 1.4959 1.5040

Card 2/5

Thermal Conversions of Isomeric Xylenes Over Clays

77897 SOV/79-30-2-48/78

Table 2.

Key to Table 2 (1) fraction; (2) hydrocarbon; (3) yield, (in %); (4) narrow fraction temperature; (5) residue; (6) losses; (7) benzene; (8) toluene; (9) xylenes; (10) mesitylene.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	d€ 20	2) np
79-80° 107-110	(7) (8) (4) (10)	0.2 12.9 71.2 9.90 0.2 5.6	79.2° 108.5 — 109 135.5 — 145 164.5 — 165.0 —	0.8650 	1,5000 1,4955 1,5037

Card 3/5

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

## CIA-RDP86-00513R000101410003-1

Thermal Conversions of Isomeric Xylenes Over Clay 77897 SOV/79-30-2-48/78

for p-xylene

Table 3.
Key to Table 3: (1) fraction; (2) hydrocarbon; (3) yield, (in %); (4) narrow fraction temperature; (5) residue; (6: losses; (7) benzene; (8) toluene; (9) xylenes; (1c) mesitylene; (11) durene.

(1)	(.2)	(3)	(4)	a <sub>1</sub> <sup>20</sup>	20 n ()	
79-80°	(7) (3) (9) (10) (11)	0.2 14.5 61,3 13.0 3.1 0.3 7.6	79.4° 110.5—111 135—144 163.5—163.8 189.5—190 —	0,8652 0,8634 	1.5000 1.4955 	

Card 4/5

Thermal Conversions of Isomeric Xylenes Over Clays

77897 **SOV**/79**-**30-2-48/78

Because of ease of the conversion and simplicity of product separation, this method can be used to obtain toluene, isomeric xylenes and polymethyl benzenes. The above conversions also apply to hydrocarbons with more complex radicals (up to amyl), since the reaction occurs because of splitting-off and migration of a paraffin radical. There are 3 tables; 3 figures; and 11 references, 8 Soviet, 2 U.S., 1 U.K. The 3 U.S. and U.K. references are: L. R. Herndon, E. E. Reid, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 50, 3066 (1928); C. C. Cannon, G. B. B. M. Sutherland, Spectroch. Acta, 4, 373 (1951); C. W. Young, R. B. Du Vall, N. Wright, Analyt. Chem., 23, 5 (1951).

ASSOCIATION:

Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudar-

stvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED:

February 26, 1959

Card 5/5

ZHINKIN, L.N.; ZAVARZIN, A.A.; LEBEDEVA, G.S.; ANDREYEVA, L.F.

Use of liquid emulsions in autoradiography with thymidine-H<sup>3</sup> and adenine-C<sup>14</sup>. TSitologiia 3 no.4:478-481 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad. (AUTORADIOGRAPHY)

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		ZHINK	IN, L. N.	and ANDREY	EVA, L. P.								
			"DNA Syn	thesis and lated Masculi	Muclear Dis ature." P	vision in p. 31	the Cours	e of Deve	lopment of	•			
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ZHINKIN. L.N.; ANDREYEVA, L.F.

DNA synthesis and nuclear multiplication in the course of the development of striated muscle tissue. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.5:12-22 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii kletki Instituta tsitorlogii AN SSSR.

ANDREYEVA, L.F.; DONDUA, A.K.; ZAVARZIN, A.A.

Study of RNA synthesis during cell differentiation by the methods of fractional extraction and autoradiography.

Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.5:102-120 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

l. Laboratoriya morfologii kletki Instituta tsitologii i Laboratoriya embriologii Biologicheskogo nauchno-issledovatel<sup>†</sup>... skogo instituta Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ARROTTIO, fight of O's components on the maturi exchangion of dispossed gives in the dyoing of accident silk with binary neutures, lay, when he had not take prome no.3110-119 fig.

(MPM 59:16)

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SIMAKOVA, T.L.; KOIESNIK, Z.A.; STRIGAIEVA, N.V.; VORONOVA, I.K.; SHMONOVA, N.I.; GERASYUTO, Z.S.; ANDREYEVA, L.G.

Bacteriological change of petroleums and their components under anaerobic conditions. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol. no.9:81-85 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad.

(Petroleum-Microbiology)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; PANINA, K.I.; ANDREYEVA, L.G.

Characteristics of the chemical composition of petroleums in the southern Mangyshlak Peninsula. Trudy VNIGRI no.218: 54-61 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

OZERETSKOVSKAYA, N.N.: BUCHNEVA, N.V.: ANDREYEVA, L.G.

Experience in treating tertian malaria with a prolonged incubation period with new Soviet preparations in Altai Territory. Sovet.med. 19 no.5:36-43 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sektora (zav.-prof. N.N.Plitnikov) Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniia SSSR (dir.-deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. P.G. Sergiyev)

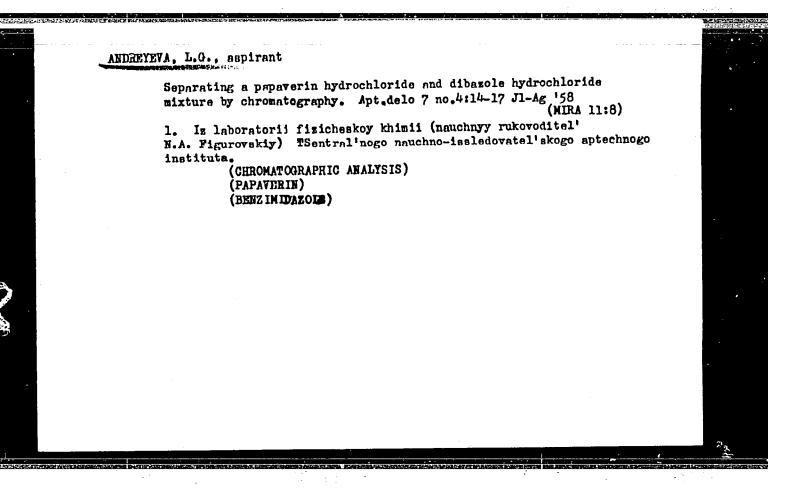
(ANTIMALARIALS new, in Russia)

ZHUKOVA, T.A.; PROKOPENKO, L.I.; PASTERNAK, Ye.A.; ANDREYEVA, L.G.

Seeking methods for radical chemical prevention and cure without recurrence of tertian malaria with short and long incubation periods. Report no.5: Radical quinocid therapy without recurrence of tertian malaria with long incubation period. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 24 no.2:141-147 Ap-Je '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Iz otdeleniya epidemiologii malyarii i organizatsii bor'by s malyarisy i drugimi parazitarnymi boleznyami Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta-prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdeleniyem - dotsent M.G. Rashina) i parazitologicheskikh otdelov Kamenskoy i Pavlovskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh stantsii Altayskogo kraya.

(MAIARIA, therapy, aminoquinoline deriv.)
(QUINOLINE, therapeutic use, aminoquinoline deriv. in malaria)



ZHUKOVA, T.A.; ZHILINSKAYA, I.N.; TAGIYEV, T.B.; ANDREYEVA, L.G.; CHIZH, I.V.

The results of quinocide thorapy for tertian maleria having a short incubation period with quinocide in Azerbaijan. Med.parez. i parez. bol. 27 no.1:73-78 Ja-F '58. (NIRA 11:4)

1. Is otdeleniys epidemiologii malyarii i organizatsii bor'hy s malyariyey i drugimi parazitarnymi boleznyami Instituta malyarii, meditainskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravo-okhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyav, zav. otde-leniyam M.G.Reshina) i parazitologicheskogo otdela Astarinskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (zav. stantsiey G.Mamedov)

(ANTIMALARIAS, therapeutic use quinocide in tertian malaria (Rus))

ANDREYEVA, L.G., Cand Pharm Sci — (diss) "The use of the chromato-graphic method of analysis for separation of medicinal alkaloid mixtures and other organic bases." Mos, 1959. 17 pp (First Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst im I.M. Sechenov). 200 copies (ML, 37-79, 112)

82

#### ANDREYEVA, L.G., aspirant

Study on the possibility of separating mixtures of certain alkaloids by adsorption chromatography [with summary in English]. Apt. delo 8 no.1:17-19 Ja-F '59. (NIRA 12:2)

1. Iz otdela fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza TSentralinogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovateliskogo instituta (nauchnyy rukovoditeli - prof. N.A. Figurovskiy) Ministerstva zdravockhraneniya SSSR.

(ALKALOIDS) (SILICIC ACIDS)

# ANDREYEVA. L.G., aspirant

Separation of alkaloid mixtures by means of chromatographic adsorption on silicic acid. Report No.2. Apt.delo 9 no.1; 51-55 Ja-F 160. (NIRA 13:6)

1. Iz otdela fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza (nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. N.A. Figurovskiy).

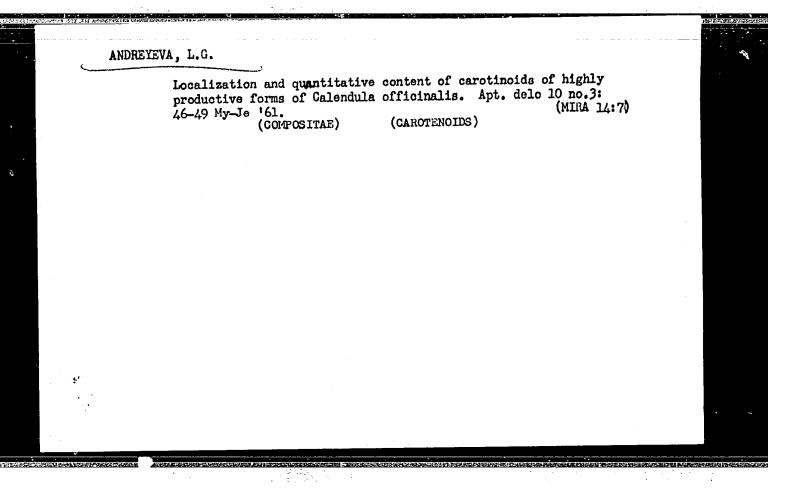
(ALKALOIDS) (CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)

ANDREYEVA, L.G.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A.

Collection of works of the Department of Analytical and Inorganic Chemistry in the Pharmaceutical Division of the First Moscow Medical Institute. Volume 2. Reviewed by L.G. Andreeva, N.A. Figurovskii. Apt. delo 9 no. 5:85-88 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10) (CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

# ANDREYEVA, L.G.

Use of the chromatographic method of analysis for separating drug mixtures of alkaloids and other organic bases. Apt. delo 9 no. 5:89 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10) (CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS) (ALKALOIDS)



ANDREYEVA, L.G.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A.

Separation of mixtures of organic bases by the chromatographic adsorption method. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.1:105-108 Ja-F \*62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Central Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute, Moscow.
(Salts) (Chromatographic analysis)

BELEN'KIY, L.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ANDREYEVA, L.G., aspirant

Determining the concentration of dispersion dyes in binary
mixtures. Tekst. prom. 24 no.2:66-71 F '64.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy
promyshlennosti (VZITLP).

ANDREYEVA, L.G., kand. farm. nauk

Mathematical analysis of the dependence of alkaloid adsorption on the pH in the medium of silicic acid. Report No.1. Sbor. nauch. trud. TSANII 6:119-123 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-organizatsionnyy otdel TSentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

Awake 1 Every K.O.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals

B-5

Abs Jour

: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3590

Author

: Zhdanov Y.A., Konusov V.F., Andreyeva L.G.

Inst

Sibirian Physico-Technological Institute at Tomsk

University

Title

Contribution to the Theory of Stability and Mechanical

Characteristics of Ionic Lattices of CsCl Type.

Orig Pub

: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, 1955,

No 34, 219-230

Abstract

Considered are the stability conditions and nechanical characteristics of ionic lattices of CsCl type during different types of deformation. Thermal motion is not taken into account. For calculations the effective energy of interaction of ions is approximated by manys of formula:  $\Upsilon_{KK'z}(t_{K} \in_{K'}/t_{L}) + (\frac{t_{K}}{t_{K}} \times_{K'}/t_{L})$  where  $c_{K}$  and  $c_{K}$ , are charges of ions (k and k' = 1 and 2)  $b_{kk'}$  and n are parameters. Region of stability of lattices of CsCl type (I)

Card 1/2

- 29 -

ANDREYEVA, L. I.

 $\mathbf{X}$ "Electron Optics of Certain Special Electron Multipliers and its Characteristics".

A conference on Electron and Photo-electron Multipliers; Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol. II, No. 12, pp. 1552 - 1557 (USSR)

Abst: A conference took place in Moscow during February 28 and March 6, 1957 and was attended by scientists and engineers from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other centres of the Soviet Union. Altogether, 28 papers were read and discussed.

HADREYEVA, L. T.
PHASE I BOOK OF LOTTE ION SOV/3556

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut

- Nekotoryye voprosy eksperimental noy fiziki; [sbornik] vyp. 2 (Some Problems in Experimental Physics; Collection of Articles. Nr. 2) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 123 p. 3,200 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya.
- Ed.: B.M. Stepanov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: S.M. Popova.
- PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for graduate engineers and physicists engaged in the design of physics (laboratory) apparatus, and automatic and telemechanic equipment.
- COVERAGE: This collection of articles on experimental physics was written by members of the Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute. Each article is accompanied by drawings and references.

Card 1/5

sov/3556 Some Problems (Cont.) was used to register period signs Dolgoshein, B.A., B.I. Luchkov, and V.I. Ushakov. Operation of Gas-Discharge Counters During Over-Loading Pulses 32 The authors deal with the results of a study of the operation of the MS-9, GS-9, and GS-30 standard counters under controlled pulse feed operating conditions. The dependence of Conization memory on pulse feed conditions was studied and a simple method of measuring discharge propagation speed along the counter electrode is described, Vlasov, A D. Lenses Compensating the Effect of Intersection 40 Gaps in a Linear Proton Accelerator The problem of compensating the unfavorable effect of intersection gaps on radial oscillations of particles in a linear proton accelerator is discussed. Irodov, I.Ye. Calculating the Profiles of Magnetic Poles 50 The article describes a method of computing profiles of the poles of magnetic analyzers of charged particles for a given field distribution in the plane of symmetry (the fringe effect Card 3/5

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Some Problems (Cont.) SOV/3556		
is not taken into account).		D.
Malov, A.F. Some Ionic Optical Properties of Static Axially Symmetrical Magnetic and Electric Fields  The author reports on the nonlinear study of the ionic optical properties of crossed. axially symmetrical, sectoral type electric and magnetic fields with unequal arm focusing and edges of arbitrary form.	54 -	
Vorob'yeva, M.A. Sensitivity of the Glowing Dot Method	69	
Kirillov-Ugryumov, V.G., B.A. Dolgoshein. A.M Moskvichev, T.P. Morozova. Scattering of 4-Mesons with a Fulse of About 100 mev.		
	80	
Dologshein, B.A. and B.I. Luchkov. Polarization of Flow of M -me-	-	
Petrovichov v r v v	92	
Petrovichev, V.I. Heat Transfer During Turbulent Mercury Flow in Narrow Circular Channels The author describes experimental results on heat transfer of mercury in narrow circular channels for 2 ratios of outside and Card 4/5	96 I	

SOV/109-4-7-22/25

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, L.I. and Stepanov, B.M.

TITLE: Multi-channel Electron Multipliers

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 7,

pp 1210 - 1212 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The multi-channel electron multipliers described in the

paper have an output current of up to 7 A, a time resolution of 2,5 x 10 sec and an amplification

coefficient of  $10^8$  -  $10^9$ . Figure 4 shows a four-channel electron-optical system, in which channels are connected in parallel to a single coaxial collector. Each channel contains 10 stages of multiplication and is provided with trough-like emitters. The collector is in the form of a short section of a 75- $\Omega$  coaxial line having slots on the external sheath. The electron optics of the input to the coaxial collector is shown in Figure 2. This construction provides a good screening of the collector field from the field of the output emitters and permits the elimination of the voltage changes on the collector

Card1/2

Multi-channel Electron Multipliers

SOV/109-4-7-22/25

during the appearance of the current pulse. Figure 3 shows a two-channel electron multiplier where the collector is in the form of a capacitor operating in conjunction with a coaxial line. In this case, the construction of the collector ensures a good screening of the collector field from the fields of the output emitters. The electron optics of the near-cathode region of a two-channel system is shown in Figure 5. There are 5 figures and 5 English references.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1958

Card 2/2

39165

9.4130

S/120/62/000/003/033/048 E032/E114

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, L.I., and Stepanov, B.M.
TITLE: A two-channel electron multiplier

FERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.3, 1962, 138-141

There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED: November 5, 1961

Card i/2 /

SILAEV; A.B. [Silayev, A.B.]; FEDUSEEVA, N.V. [Fedoseyeva, N.V.]; KATRUKHA, G.S.;

ANDREEVA, L.I. [Andreyeva, L.I.]; KOZLOV, L.V.

Preparation and properties of some L-0, Y-diaminobutyric acid peptides. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2240 S'62.

1. Moscow State University, U.S.S.R. (for Silaev and Fedoseeva).

FEDOSE	YEVA, N.V.; SIŁAYEV, A.B.; ANDREYEVA, L.I.		
	Chemistry of polymyxin M. Part 6: Synthesis of peptides of I-dy-diaminobutyric acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:1019-1023 Mr 163. (MIRA 16:3)	+ 1 +	₹
	(Polymyxins) (Peptides) (Butyric acid)		
			<b>X</b>

L 4406-66

ACCESSION PR: AP5024170

UR/0115/65/000/008/0038/0043 621.383(047.1):535.35.087

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, L. I.; Stepanov, B. M.

TITLE: Photocells for measuring powerful light pulses qW

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1965, 38-43

TOPIC TAGS: photocathode, photoelectric cell, light pulse, photodiode,

nanosecond pulse

ABSTRACT: The study and development of devices generating single light pulses of nanosecond duration necessitate a visual analysis of the shape and structure of these pulses and of the effect of various parameters on them. Devices used for recording such pulses must have wide-band characteristics and be very sensitive. The present article reviews the existing photocells which meet these requirements and are capable of linear conversion of the powerful light pulses into electric pulses; namely, vacuum photocells with an extrinsic photoeffect having antimony-cesium, silver-oxygen-cesium, or multialkali photocathodes deposited on highly conductive metal substrates for producing high photocurrent densities. The sensitivity and time resolution of the photocells are discussed,

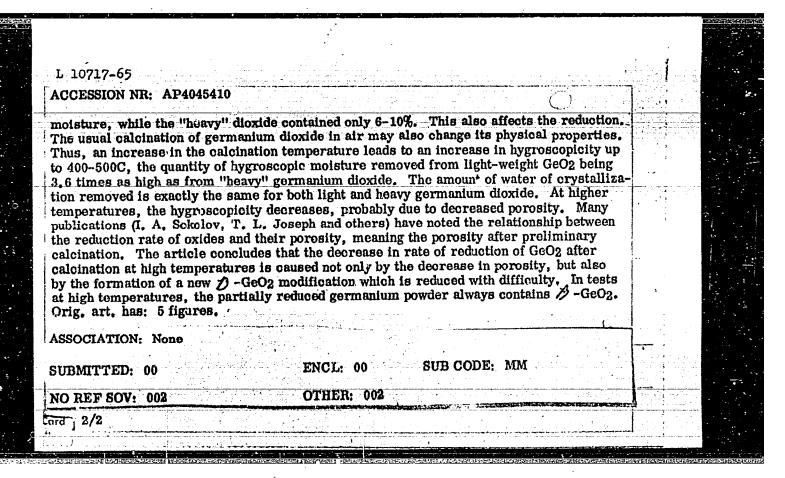
Card 1/2

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	and a description of photocathode and a wi figures, 2 tables, an	de-band coa	ixial output is	photocells with given. Orig. a	an end-typ	pe	
İ	ASSOCIATION: none						
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	Card 2/2						

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000101410003-1

L\_10717-65 \_\_EWT(m)/EWP(h) ACCESSION NR: AP4045410 8/0136/64/000/009/0074/0076 AUTHOR: Petrov, G. I., Andreyev, V. M., Andreyeva, L. I. TITLE: Effect of the physical properties of germanium dioxide on its reduction SOURCE: Tsvetny\*ye metally\*, no. 9, 1964, 74-76 TOPIC TAGS: germanium dioxide, germanium dioxide physical property, germanium dioxide reduction, germanium tetrachloride hydrolysis, calcination ABSTRACT: The paper considers some of the physical properties of GeO2 prepared by hydrolysis of germanium tetrachloride in deionized water, and their effect on the reduction rate with hydrogen. The physical structure of the dioxide was found to be affected by the method of hydrolysis. Simultaneous loading of the tetrachloride and water results in a fine structure with a highly developed surface, while continuous loading of both leads to coarse, dense dioxide grains. The reduction rate was determined from the pressure drop in the system due to freezing out of water vapor produced by the chemical reaction. The reduction rate was found to increase sharply with decreasing specific gravity of the sample. After filtration under similar conditions, the light-weight germanium dioxide contained 25-30%



ANDREYEVA, L.J.; BELIKOV, I.F.; KUZINA, P.V.; SAMSONOVA, A.V., TAKOVLEVA, V.P.

Chemical composition of some grass species of the southern Maritime Territory. Soob. DVFAN SSSR no.18:73-76 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

Heat of formation of Felenate Cryselenate, Shar, fizibiline 39 nc. 20:2410-2412 0 165. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Noshovskiy knomiko-sekhnologiaheakiy institut Ineni Mengelayaya. Submitted John 16, 1964.

	N NR: AP5011187	011, 0,00, 0,	/001/004/0636/0640 33		
AUTHORS	Sokovishina, I. F.; Perekalin, V. V.;	Lerner, O. M.; And	reyeva, L. M. 3c	) Sport are to	
TITLE:	Synthesis and isomerization of nitro-al	pha-oxides	3		
SOURCE:	Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no	. 4, 1965, 636-640			
	lOS: organio synthesis, isomerio transi				*
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spectra	the 862 and 1260 cm bands characters	ere all detected.	Chemical analysis		X
algo co	nfirmed the composition of the compound	onvlene glycol-2.3.	and this was then	_	
convert				1	=
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chlorid	ed to a benzil derivative. When the his e, 1-chloro-3-nitroproponol-2 was obtain ropanol-2 acid, from which an acyl deriv e oxide of 1-nitropropen-2 when acted or	ned, wild will was in wotive was obtained			
	ed, on heating with water, to 1-nitropro	tro oride was acted	on by hydrogen	1 -	·

	L 51071-65 ACCESSION NR: AP501	1167		3
	gamma radiation, or stable conjugated ni	when heated undergoes extraordinative troalkenol-1-nitropropen-1-01-3.	ry isomerization to Orig. art. has: 4 i	the more ormulas.
<b>M</b> .%%	ASSOCIATION: Liveling Gertsens (Leningrad	radskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogid State Pedagogical Institute)	heskiy institut imer	
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Country Catogory : Diseases of Farm Animals. R Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96982 : Andreyeva, L. N. Author Omsk Institute of Veterinary Sciences. Institut. Title : An Experiment Applying Noversenol Intromuscularly in Paratyphoid of Calves. Orig Pub. : Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot. Omskiy vet. in-t. 1.957, vyp. 2, 46-47 : Novarsenol was intramuscularly introduced in Abstract the form of a 1.5 percent water solution in do sages of 10-20 ml and simultaneously glucose and caffeine were administered, Out of 12 treated calves 11 recovered. Novarsenol did not produce any side effects. 1/1 Ca 1:

ANDREYEVA, L.N.; ARNAUTOV, N.V.

Quantitative spectral determination of minor elements in sedimentary rocks. [Trudy] Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.32:29-33 (MIRA 18:9)

LIAKUMOVICH, A.G.; ZAKHAROVA, N.V.; LAPKIN, L.M.; ANDREYEVA, L.N.;
RAZUMOVSKAYA, L.V.; IVAROVA, Ye.D.; VOLOSHKO, S.G.

Chromatographic analysis at the Sterlitamak Plant of Synthetic Rubber. Zav.lab. 28 no.5:637 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Sterlitamakakiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka. (Sterlitamak-Rubber, Synthetic) (Chromatographic analysis)

SVETKIN, Yu.V.; ANDREYEVA, L.N.

Reaction of ketene with nitrogen-containing bases. Part 20. Polarography of chloroacetamides. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.5: 839-842 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

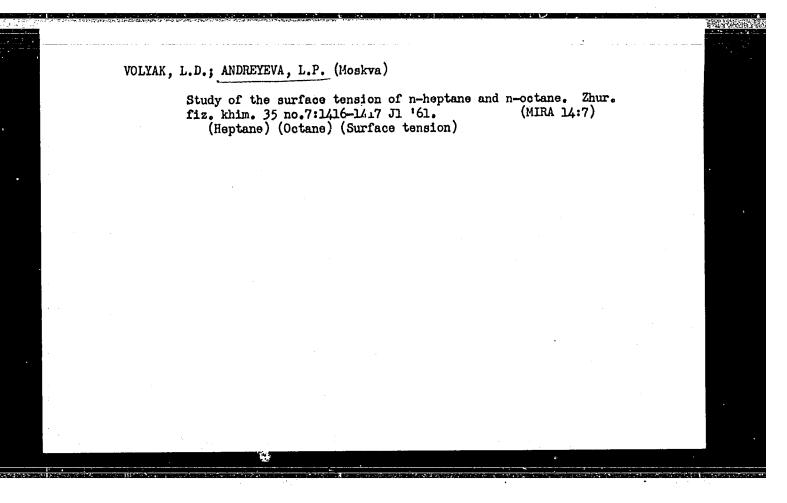
l. Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy
promyshlennosti.

TSVETKOV, V.N.; ANDREYEVA, L.N.; KVITCHENKO, L.N.

Flow birefringence and flexibility of deoxyribonucleic acid molecules. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.11:2001-2005 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted March 10, 1965.



L 54040-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5010333

UR/0205/65/005/002/0183/0185

AUTHOR: Dubrovina, Z. V.; Malkin, P. M.; Andreyeva, L., P.

12

TITLE: Effects of calcium, magnesium, phosphorus and fat on strontium-90 assimilation in rats

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 183-185

TOPIC TAGS: animal, rat, strontium-90, deposit formation, calcium metabolism, calcium radioprotective effect, food requirement, enriched food, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, fat

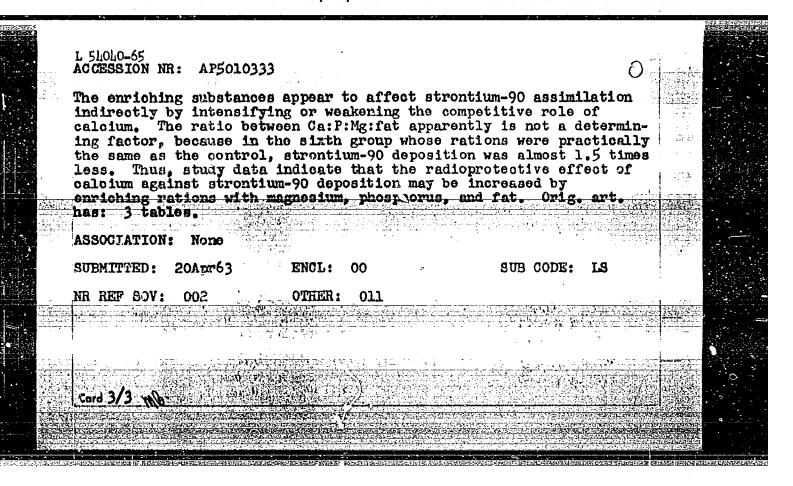
ABSTRACT: In an experiment on 6 groups of white rats weighing 130±3 g the possibility of increasing the radioprotective effect of calcium against strontium-90 by enriching standard rations with calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and fat was investigated. Prior to experimentation all animals received standard rations containing a normal amount of calcium (0.4%) corresponding to 40-50 mg/day. During the 22 days of experimentation the first 5 groups received the same rations, but the milk was replaced by milk containing strontium-90 (4-5·10-8 curies/1). The first group served as a control. The

Card 1/3

L 54040-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5010333

rations of the second, third, and fourth groups were enriched with calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, and fat in different proportions. The fifth group received in addition to standard rations only ammonia oxylate which inhibits calcium intake. The sixth group received soy bean milk rations containing approximately the same amounts of calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, and fat as the control standard ration. Daily calcium intake and amount of calcium excreted in feces and urine were determined. On the 22nd day all animals were killed. Calcium and strontium-90 distribution and activity in bones and carcass were measured by radiochemical analysis and STS-6 counters. Findings show that in the second group with magnesium enriched rations strontium-90 activity was reduced twofold compared to the control. In the third group, the addition of phosphorus to the rations did not enhance the effect of the magnesium. In the fourth group strontium-90 deposition was reduced by four times with calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, and fat enriched rations. In the fifth group strontium-90 deposition was barely affected by the ammonia cxylate. In all groups, with the exception of the fifth, calcium assimilation was higher than in the control group and at the same time strontium-90 deposition was lower than in the control group.

Card 2/3



0439-66 ENT (d)/ENT (1)/ENT (m)/EPF(n)-2/ENF(t)/ENF(b) IJP(c) JD/WN
ACC NR: AP6000292 SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/65/010/009/2192/2193

AUTHOR: Krentels, R.P.; Radovskiy, I.Z.; Gel'd, P.V.; Andreyeva, L.P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Phase transition of Mn5Si3

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 9, 1965, 2192-2193

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, magnetic susceptibility, manganese compound, silicide, phase transition, temperature dependence, heat capacity

ABSTRACT: The magnetic susceptibility and electrical conductivity of Mn5Si3 were studied in the range of 20-300K. Measurements were taken on a pure, single-phase silicide sample annualed for 24 hr at 900C. The magnetic susceptibility was measured by the Faraday method in fields of 1000 Oe, and the electrical resistance by the standard compensation method. The results are shown in Fig. 1. The heat capacity values show distinct anomalies around 60K. The somewhat stretched temperature intervals of the anomalies of  $\chi$  and  $\rho$ , which attain conditions. Above the transition point, the measurements were taken under dynamic conditions. Above the transition point, the magnetic susceptibility of Mn5Si2 rapidly decreases with rising temperature; the Curie-Weiss law is followed closely in this region, and it follows that  $\mu_{\text{eff}} = 3.9 \mu$  B. The resistance grows fairly rapidly with temperature, indicating that the conduction is metallic in character. From the temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility it is concluded that the transition under consideration involves the breakdown of a weak ferromagnetic interaction and a change of the substance into the paragnagnetic state.

[Gred 1/2]

UDC: 546.711'28

GEL'D, P.V.; ANDREYEVA, L.P.

Certain characteristics of the &-phase in the system Fe - Si. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 19 no.1:70-77 Ja 165. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Uraliskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

ACC NR AR6016150

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/A025/A025

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, L. P.; Krentsis, R. P.

TITLE: Apparatus for measuring electric resistance and the linear-expansion factor

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11A261

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, sb. 144, 1965, 126-128

TOPIC TACS: measuring apparatus, electric resistance, thermal expansion

ABSTRACT: An apparatus simultaneously measuring electric resistance and the thermal linear-expansion factor in the temperature range 55—320K is described. [Translation of abstract.]

SUB CODE: 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: none

